

The Dairy.

OFFICE MISSOURI DAIRY ASSOCIATION, 1213 Commercial Building, St. Louis, Mo. Norman J. Colman, President; Levi Chubbuck, Secretary.

DAIRY MEETINGS.

Iowa State Dairy Association at Storm Lake, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 13, 14, 15, 1900.
Minnesota Butter and Cheesemakers' Association at Fairmont, Minn., Nov. 22-23, 1900. No special premiums, only cash contributions to the pro rata fund.
Missouri Dairy Association, Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 18-20, 1900.

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY?

Editor RURAL WORLD: Are you keeping cows for fun or for profit? Do you make any provision for a variety of feed during the winter? Have you any definite time for breeding your cows, or do you allow them to come fresh at any time?

Do you provide shelter for your cows or do you depend on a barbed-wire fence and the clouds for shelter?

Are you sure that that cow never lived that made 300 pounds of butter a year?

Have you ever made one honest effort to improve your herd by the infusion of dairy blood?

Are you positively sure that your cows are as good as anybody's cows, when you only get credit for 150 pounds of butter fat at the factory per cow a year?

Are you sure that the man who advises you to get some little ewe-necked, bony, scrawny cow that won't bring twenty dollars for beef and whose calf isn't worth raising is simply a crank and is trying to injure you?

Do you think that anything that hunger will force a cow to eat is good enough for her?

Do you believe that a cow needs exercise, and the best way to exercise her is to have a lively boy and a good dog take her to and from pasture?

Do you know anything of the elements in feed, or are you simply feeding at random?

Are you sure that man who advocates feeding a balanced ration and talks of protein and carbohydrates in feed and their proper proportions is only fooling his time away?

Do you subscribe for and read dairy papers, or are you opposed to book farming and think you know more than the editors and men who write for the papers simply to see their names in print?

Are you sure that the man who weighs your milk is cheating you in weights, and that the manager is cutting your test in favor of some one else, or that he is partial?

Do you think you can make a cow give down by fanning her with a milk stool or nudging her with a No. 10 boot?

Do you know that she is prompted alone by maternal instinct to yield the lactical fluid, that she is a mother and needs a mother's care?

Do you know that it takes three-fourths of what a cow is able to consume for maintenance?

Come, now, be honest, guilty or not guilty?
M. E. KING.
Labette Co., Kan.

SKIPPERS IN CHEESE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I have been wondering for some time why it is so seldom we see anything about cheese making on the dairy page of your paper. I had about made up my mind that it was all smooth sailing for all but myself. But I read "A Young Cheesemaker" has come up against the snag that brings so many cheesemakers to grief. It is small but mighty. C. S. Stevens, in his reply, is all right as far as he goes. An ounce of prevention is worth more than the pound of cure in this case. But we sometimes have need of the pound of cure. In my eight or ten years' experience in cheesemaking, I have had very little trouble with skippers getting in through the bandage; nine out of ten times, they get in on the flat surface where the bandage does not cover, through a crack or hole in the surface. The surface should be kept smooth and all cracks rubbed full of grease.

"After the 'skips' get in, if it is noticed before they get too bad, take a small piece of paper, grease it and paste over the place, so no air can get into the opening. The next time you look at it you will find 'skips' on the surface under the paper. Scrape them off and paste paper down again. Keep on till no more come out. Then fill opening with grease or rub lightly with the end of a hot iron to cement the edges. If they get through the bandage the only remedy I have found was to cut a slit in the bandage and dig them out, fill hole with soft cheese and rub over with hot iron and keep well greased.

I will give you a few figures from my cheese book, showing what has been done at the farm factory, with a few neighbors for patrons, for four months ending Sept. 30th: Number of pounds of milk made in cheese, 114,400; number of pounds cheese on cures, 10,400; average price at surrounding towns, 10c.

This is nothing very large. But we started to work up our own milk, and the rest has been almost forced onto us, without effort on our part. I make and cure the cheese for the neighbors for one-fifth of the cheese. Each market has its own cheese. It makes them about 75c per 100 pounds for milk, while I get enough for making up their milk to pay the expense of the whole, thus costing me practically nothing to work up my own.

A FARMER CHEESEMAKER.
Cass Co., Mo.

"You Never Miss the Water Till the Well Runs Dry."

So it is with health; we never realize its value until it is gone. When old time strength and vigor are wanting it is the best to look at once to the blood. Purify it by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and restored appetite, perfect digestion, steady nerves and even temper will prove that it is bringing back the glow of perfect health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ARE OATS A DAIRY FOOD?

Editor RURAL WORLD: Theoretically, and I believe practically by some people, oats are said to be a good feed to produce milk. But I have not, in a single instance, been able to verify it by practice. The use of oats, in any form whatever, as a feed for a cow in full flow of milk has invariably resulted in a decrease in the amount of milk. The greatest decrease being noticed when shelled or threshed oats alone were used. Sheaf oats were not quite so bad; oat chop next, and oat chop mixed with corn chop, bran and shorts the least, but there was enough decrease to make perceptible the shrinkage and to cause a discontinuance of that part of the feed.

I know that by analysis oats ought to be a good milk feed, and that nothing is much better for young and growing stock and work horses. But my own careful observation in the use of it has caused me to discard oats entirely when feeding for milk. This is in direct opposition to the general opinion of oats, yet it is my experience. It may have been the kind of cows—I have Shorthorns, Jerseys and Holsteins.

Oats are a good feed for a cow for two or three weeks previous to her calving. A retained placenta rarely follows the use in moderation. C. A. BIRD.
Vernon Co., Mo.

THE MODEL DAIRY COW.

"If we begin at the head to describe the model dairy cow, we shall want her wide between the horns, with horns rather small and tapering, and turning slightly forward and upward. The eyes should be large, bright, prominent and wide apart; the face a little dished, with a broad nose and large nostrils; her jaws should be large and muscular, as they will have a large amount of work to perform in eating so much food. In short," says J. S. Woodward, "this end of our model cow is the important end, and should show the ability to gather and ruminate an abundance of food to furnish the material from which to elaborate so much milk. Her neck should be long and slim—in fact, a regular ewe neck comes very near the model. A large chest, wide and well down, will be needed to contain a large, well-developed set of lungs, as she needs to have her blood kept pure and well filled with the red corpuscles and kept in rapid circulation. Her back should be long, with the ribs well apart, so that the ends of the fingers can be dropped well down between them. If she is a little hollow-backed it will be all the more desirable. Her abdomen should be very large, so large that when standing squarely behind her you can scarcely see her chest or fore shoulders. It is very necessary that this should be large, because it is the storehouse in which her food is first to be put and mixed together and soaked preparatory to being digested. She should be wide and high in the pelvic arch, so as to render parturition safe and easy. Her tail should be long and slim, with the breast down to or below the gambrel joint. The thighs should be slim and stand well apart, so as to give ample room for a large capacious udder. This is a very important organ in which the milk is in some way evolved from the blood. There are many styles of udders and each in turn has been the fashionable one, but one fully filling the space between wide and open thighs and extending well up behind and well out in front of the legs is much to be desired.

I do not like a low, swinging udder; it betokens a weakness of constitution, and is liable to be injured by the legs in walking and to get soiled when going in dry places. It is much better to have it held up with good, strong udder cords. When the udder is milked out it should be soft and flabby, and feel a good deal like a sack partially filled with soft, flabby cotton. A flesh-hard udder is a poor indication, and to be avoided. The teats should not be too large, but of a size large enough to be easily grasped by the hand when milking, and they should be set well apart on the udder. What I despise most is a cow with teats so small and close together that they can be milked only with the thumb and one finger.

The milk veins are also of great importance, and should be well developed. The larger and more tortuous and more branched they are the better. It is a fine indication to have one branch run up well before they get too bad, take a small piece of paper, grease it and paste over the place, so no air can get into the opening. The next time you look at it you will find 'skips' on the surface under the paper. Scrape them off and paste paper down again. Keep on till no more come out. Then fill opening with grease or rub lightly with the end of a hot iron to cement the edges. If they get through the bandage the only remedy I have found was to cut a slit in the bandage and dig them out, fill hole with soft cheese and rub over with hot iron and keep well greased.

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A FARMER CHEESEMAKER.
Cass Co., Mo.

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BOUVENIR VIEWS EN ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

We have just received from the Union Pacific Railroad a beautiful publication containing forty colored views of scenery between the Missouri River and California. This is one of the most artistic publications ever issued by any railroad company. The same will be mailed free on receipt of 4 cents in stamps for postage, on application to J. F. Aglar, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo. It is well worth the money; send for it.

WE CAN'T DO IT

without your assistance, but have always made a strong effort to turn the attention of legitimate homeseekers in this direction. It is being done by honest statements as to real advantages of this region and at great expense. Will you help us in this work by furnishing list of persons to whom it might be well to send suitable printed matter? Address: Bryan Snyder, G. F. A., Frisco Line, St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS FAIR DAIRY EXHIBIT.

Below we give the complete score in butter and cheese shown last week at the St. Louis Fair. The scoring was done by Mr. John Middlestadt, of A. H. Barber & Co., Chicago.

The butter scale of points was: Flavor 45, texture 30, color 10, salting 10, package 5. Total 100. The cheese scale of points was: Flavor 40, texture 30, style 12, salting 5, color 10. Total 100.

TEN-POUND PACKAGE DAIRY BUTTER.

NAME AND POSTOFFICE.

Nathan King, Deer Park, Mo. 38 25 7 9 5 94
Jos. S. King, Fancy Prairie, Mo. 37 27 8 9 5 94
A. J. Watkins, Lawson, Mo. 37 27 8 9 5 94

TEN-POUND PACKAGE CREAMERY BUTTER.

Name and Postoffice	Flavor	Texture	Color	Salting	Package	Total
Geo. Beckman, Arlsruhe, Mo.	40	28	8	10	5	91
E. E. Holbrook, Graham, Mo.	40	28	8	10	5	91
Wm. Z. King, Norfolk, Neb.	38	29	10	9	5	91
A. H. Dore, Brandon, Wis.	39	29	10	9	5	91
F. O. Welking & Co., Hanover, Wis.	40	29	10	9	5	91
F. O. Welking & Co., Hanover, Wis.	40	29	10	9	5	91
H. P. Frein, Smithville, Ill.	38	29	10	9	5	91
Cedar River Co., Owasco, Ia.	42	30	10	10	5	97
Cedar River Co., Owasco, Ia.	42	30	10	10	5	97
A. C. Paulsen, Miller, Ia.	39	29	10	9	5	94
Jas. Currie, Murray, Ia.	38	27	8	10	5	92
W. F. Leighton, Atlantic, Ia.	39	29	10	9	5	94
J. H. Baldwin, Elliott, Ia.	39	29	10	9	5	94
A. W. McCall, Creston, Ia.	42	29	10	10	5	96
W. E. Nelson, Brayton, Ia.	40	29	10	10	5	94
J. A. Klockner, Markesan, Wis.	40	29	10	10	5	94
D. S. Dille, Holden, Mo.	39	29	10	9	5	94
C. S. Corder, Corder, Mo.	37	27	7	8	5	82
J. J. Smith, Sweet Springs, Mo.	38	30	9	9	5	92
Sweet Springs Cr., Sweet Springs, Mo.	39	30	10	9	5	93
Dittmer Cr., Sweet Springs, Mo.	41	29	10	9	5	94
Hennings Cr., Alma, Mo.	41	29	10	9	5	94
Concordia Cr., Concordia, Mo.	38	29	10	10	5	92
Jos. Hickett & Son, St. Louis, Mo.	40	29	10	10	5	94
J. G. Kurth, Cosby, Mo.	39	29	10	10	5	94

POUND PRINT BUTTER.

Name and Postoffice	Flavor	Texture	Color	Salting	Package	Total
Nathan King, Deer Park, Mo.	40	28	8	10	5	91
E. E. Holbrook, Graham, Mo.	40	28	8	10	5	91
Wm. Z. King, Norfolk, Neb.	38	29	10	9	5	91
A. H. Dore, Brandon, Wis.	39	29	10	9	5	91
F. O. Welking & Co., Hanover, Wis.	40	29	10	9	5	91
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H. P. Frein, Smithville, Ill.	38	29	10	9	5	91
Cedar River Co., Owasco, Ia.	42	30	10	10	5	97
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Jas. Currie, Murray, Ia.	38	27	8	10	5	92
W. F. Leighton, Atlantic, Ia.	39	29	10	9	5	94
J. H. Baldwin, Elliott, Ia.	39	29	10	9	5	94
A. W. McCall, Creston, Ia.	42	29	10	10	5	96
W. E. Nelson, Brayton, Ia.	40	29	10	10	5	94
J. A. Klockner, Markesan, Wis.	40	29	10	10	5	94
D. S. Dille, Holden, Mo.	39	29	10	9	5	94
C. S. Corder, Corder, Mo.	37	27	7	8	5	82
J. J. Smith, Sweet Springs, Mo.	38	30	9	9	5	92
Sweet Springs Cr., Sweet Springs, Mo.	39	30	10	9	5	93
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Jos. Hickett & Son, St. Louis, Mo.	40	29	10	10	5	94
J. G. Kurth, Cosby, Mo.	39	29	10	10	5	94

CHEESE.

Name and Postoffice	Flavor	Texture	Color	Salting	Package	Total
Chas. Haldiman, California, Mo.	35	28	12	8	5	92
Chas. Haldiman, California, Mo.	35	28	12	8	5	92
Chas. Haldiman, California, Mo.	35	28	12	8	5	92
E. B. Trip, Union, Ia.	35	28	12	8	5	92
E. G. Hodges, Union, Ia.	37	30	12	7	10	96

SWISS CHEESE.

Name and Postoffice	Flavor	Texture	Color	Salting	Package	Total
Chas. Haldiman, California, Mo.	35	28	12	8	5	92
Chas. Haldiman, California, Mo.	35	28	12	8	5	92
Chas. Haldiman, California, Mo.	35	28	12	8	5	92

BRICK CHEESE.

Name and Postoffice	Flavor	Texture	Color	Salting	Package	Total
Chas. Haldiman, California, Mo.	37	29	12	8	5	95
Chas. Haldiman, California, Mo.	38	29	12	8	5	94
Chas. Haldiman, California, Mo.	38	29	12	8	5	94

BUTTER DISPLAY.

A. J. Watkins, Lawson, Mo., made a very attractive display of about 500 pounds of butter in pound prints, and on which he was awarded first premium. And this recalls a conversation: A Dairy Hall visitor, who was examining the exhibits asked the writer where the butter came from. We told him that it came from various states—Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska and Missouri. "Have you Missouri butter here?" as though that were strange. "Well," we replied, "look at that case full," pointing to the Watkins exhibit; "that's Missouri butter, made on a Ray County farm and by a genuine Missourian. Doesn't that look as though Missouri could be a dairy state if she wants to be? And the butter is good, too, as shown by the score of 95, and by the fact that it commands a ready sale in Kansas City at 30 cents per pound." If we had a dozen Missouri dairy men with the nerve, push and intelligence of A. J. Watkins, Missouri would soon be known as a dairy state.

BUTTER MAKING CONTEST.

In the butter making contest there were five entries, and the premiums were awarded as follows: Mrs. L. E. Rockwell, Quincy, Ill., first premium; Mrs. S. White, Alton, Mo., second premium; and Mrs. A. E. Robinson, Lincoln, Ill., third premium.

The judges in this contest were Mrs. R. H. Pethbridge and Mr. R. L. Wright of St. Louis, and Mr. W. C. Smith of Knox City, Mo.

A JERSEY CATTLE SALE.

Mike Hilgert of St. Joseph, Mo., will include in his sale of Jersey cattle, November 1, all of his home raised and imported cattle. This makes one of the greatest sales of Jerseys ever held west of the Mississippi River. This determination on the part of Mr. Hilgert's advertisement will appear in our columns a little later, and we advise our readers to look up the names of first-class Jerseys to keep a look-out for the announcement and become familiar with the inducements offered.

EXTRAVAGANCE VS. ECONOMY.

Farm Separator Savings Compared With Gravity Creaming on the Farm.

"How strange it is that that man who, in the detail of his personal affairs and in his extensive business, will display excellent management—whose one of many virtues is economy—will even countenance, permit or tolerate, let alone advocate, the practice of a system by his practice that causes them to lose 10 to 20 per cent of their entire product of raw material—losses that would drive a business house into bankruptcy in one season, losses that if converted into savings would represent a handsome profit on an investment," remarked a hand separator user and patron of one of the large gathered cream plants. "Why, do you know that these losses are tremendous drain on our profits in dairying?"

"Right here in this community where there are over 700 patrons with dairies of from 8 to 40 cows, no less than \$75 to \$150 are lost each year on a dairy and in the aggregate the community is sustaining an annual loss of from \$30,000 to \$100,000 in the old method of creaming their milk, skimming it by gravity system.

"Simply appalling, is it not? You can't figure it any other way."

"During the five months just passed I have used the farm separator I have gained \$12.70 over what I received same length of time last year when I used the system Mr. — advocates. And besides I have milked 16 cows this season; last season I milked 23. In other words, I have fed eight head less this season than last and made a gain sufficient to pay the interest on my mortgage and ten per cent on my investment in the separator.

"I showed Mr. — that statement the

the milk of each cow separately to see which were his best ones, and every time after one of these battles the milk of these two fighting cows would be somewhat less in quantity and a good deal less in test.

HOW A HERD IS BUILT UP.

Prof. F. E. Emery, of the North Carolina Agricultural College, thus tells how a herd of milkers was built up. The work is based on record keeping. He says: When this record began in 1892, the experiment station had four cows in its stable, one a registered Jersey, one unregistered and one grade, the fourth belonged to the Agricultural and Mechanical College. The registered cow was stripping and the unregistered one had been milking about three months, having come in milk prematurely by an injury which resulted in permanent lameness. This reference is also the one by which may be found the method of making the record. It is simple and easy. The wonder is any farmer will keep a cow and feed and care for her by the year without knowing whether it pays, when by simply keeping a record he would be sure, and where several cows are kept this would point out the profitable cows.

How much should a cow give in order to be classed as a profit maker? Evidently the amount depends on the cost of feed and value of milk. A number of years ago the New York state dairy commissioner estimated from a large mass of data which came to his office that the average yield from New York cows was not above 3,000 pounds. The United States census figures show that North Carolina cows produced 3,185 pounds of milk each in 1897 and New York cows 3,867 pounds. Later statistics gathered in New York show a gain for New York cows.

The first year's record here showed that of seven cows kept and milked long enough to publish their records four yielded above 3,000 and one of these about 4,000 pounds of milk during that year, 1891.

In 1892, 4,000 for grade and 4,000 for a pure but unregistered Jersey were the highest yields and neither of these was in the list above 3,000 pounds in 1891. Late in this year a heifer began to yield milk which has developed into the deepest milker of the herd.

In 1893 there were eight cows yielding above 3,000 pounds, and only one of these to reach that limit in previous years. Of the list and she barely in it. Of the other seven one yielded nearly and two above 4,000 pounds, one 5,233 pounds and another, No. 5, the second highest yielding cow, reached 6,007 pounds.

In the 1894 record nine cows out of eleven yielded above 3,000 pounds and one of these other two was a heifer which was in milk only two months, but yielded 1,166 pounds in that time. Five records were close to 4,000 pounds, one 4,506, one 5,136 and one as high as 6,117.5. The ten cows averaged 4,102.5 pounds, and their butter yield averaged 246.7.

In 1895 the heifer Spot and cow No. 5 were the only ones of fourteen on record to approximate 4,000 pounds of milk. The third highest was cow No. 7, with 3,741 pounds of milk. These three at 85 per cent butter fat yielded 238.1, 219.4 and 232.4 pounds of butter; or, at World's Fair rate of 80 per cent fat, the yields were 253.7, 238.6 and 216.1 pounds, while the Jersey, Dora McKee, with a yield of 3,204.4 pounds of milk, was credited with 238.9 or 254.3 pounds of butter.

It would seem from this that this herd was entitled to place an easy standard of 6,000 pounds of milk and 300 pounds of butter per cow per year. If ten months are allowed as the proper length of lactation in every year then each cow to reach the standard must average twenty pounds of milk and one pound of butter daily for this time, 300 days. The yield should be double these amounts at their highest point and held for longer or shorter time accordingly.

Horticulture.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI PEARS.

Mr. D. E. King, General Traveling Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain railroads, brought to the RURAL WORLD office a few days ago some magnificent specimens of Duchesse pears which were grown in St. Francois County, Southeast Missouri, and sent to Mr. King by T. B. Chandler of Farmington, Mo. C. writes as follows:

Mr. D. E. King—Dear Sir: I send you to-day, by express, seven Duchesse pears, the product of one little tree two years old, and just six feet high. The tree stands in Mrs. R. R. Higley's yard in town here. The pears will speak volumes for themselves and for Southeast Missouri. I want you to exhibit them anywhere or any way that you deem most proper.

T. B. CHANDLER.

One of the pears measured 10 1/2 inches around one way and 12 1/2 inches the other, and the smallest of those brought to us by Mr. King measured 10 1/2 inches around.

We have often spoken of this Southeast Missouri country as being well suited to fruit growing and these pears are good evidence of the fact. Unquestionably here is a region within 50 or 60 miles of St. Louis in which land is yet very cheap and which is as well suited to pear growing as is the famous Huntsville, Ala., district; and not only for pears, but all fruits. This opinion is fully concurred in by such authorities in fruit growing as R. J. Hager, Mr. Haven, Mo., M. Butterfield, Lee's Summit, Mo., and N. F. Murray, Oregon, Mo. An additional point of advantage that this Southeast Missouri country has for fruit growing is that there is a large population in that district engaged in the mining industry and which affords a splendid local market for fruit and other farm products. It is a matter of surprise that this region has not long since been more fully developed agriculturally than it is at this time. We anticipate, however, that in few years Southeast Missouri will become noted as a fruit growing district. The next winter meeting of the State Horticultural Society, which will be held Dec. 4-6, 1900, at Farmington, Mo., will help to bring about this result.

HORTICULTURAL TALKS.

MCPIKE GRAPES.—My friend, Major McPike, at Alton, Ill., did not forget me, but sent a little basket of his superb grapes, and although sick, I ate some of them. The bunches are large, and the berries enormous, a berry a regular mouthful. When put in the mouth a little pressure will burst the thin skin and you have a good swallow of delicious juice; pulp not perceptible, the seeds few and small for so large a grape. I had this variety fruiting here this fall, but the birds robbed me of the grapes. I have now three strong vines that may bear next year. What a list of valuable grapes have been given us within a few years—Campbell's Early, McPike, Hicks, Kentucky, Osark, and I am daily expecting samples of Uncle Sam, a new one from Arkansas—a cross between the Norton and Catawba, which may prove very valuable.

GRAPE LEAVES WITH GALL.—This is a common thing on the Clinton and Taylor type. Spraying underneath is the only remedy, as if done on top it will not reach the larva or prevent the laying of the eggs.

APPLES.—Robert E., the quiet dark, nearly black, apple I sent me the Peter Porter. The large dark red is the Jonathan. The green one is the Newtown Pippin.

LARGE, SOFT-SHELL PECANS.—I don't think this can be gotten in the north. A friend of mine tried them and failed. Out of 100 I got from the South, not one remains.

A SERIOUS MISHAP.—The letters on hand will now be answered. If I keep able to write. As some are asking about my mishap, it may not be out of place to give a short sketch of what has happened. I had been quite sick for awhile, but recovered so as to be at work again. Last Monday a week ago I picked four bushels of peaches. On Tuesday, about 3 p. m., while picking Keiffer pears from a tree in my house-yard, standing near the middle of a 12-foot ladder, it suddenly broke in two, throwing me to the ground on the flat of my back on the hard ground. Thus we are shown how soon we can be transferred from pleasure to pain. When I struck the ground the shock stunned me for a moment. The first thought was that my back was broken, and that body and soul were about to part. It was fortunate for me that a son and daughter and a grown grandson were near, and carried me into the house and placed me on a bed, where for nearly a week I suffered such pain that I hope few have to endure. Even now while writing this I am by no means free from pain. Again have I looked into the door that never opens outward, but was allowed to use without entering. It seems therefore, that God has something to be done in this world, even if physically a wreck, which I fear I am. Readers, pardon me for this.

The pile of letters, newspapers, periodicals and catalogs that has accumulated and not looked over, makes me almost shiver. Many letters will not be answered as punctually as usual, for while the readers must pardon me, just now the pain compels me to take the horizontal position for awhile. Perhaps by the next issue I may be better able to fill my place.

THE UNCLE SAM GRAPE.—I had just penned the receipt of the McPike grapes and had gone out on the porch (leaning on a crutch and cane) with a friend, when a boy came with a box from Joseph Beckmann, of Arkansas. My son opened the box and it was a sight—five bunches of large, black grapes, two of which weighed two pounds. The sight and taste of such grapes are enough to make a sick man well. It certainly seemed to lessen the pain that I have been suffering for eleven days. To add to the pleasure my visitor is a man well versed in vine culture and wine making. He spent 12 years in the business in California. I was especially interested in his opinion of this new variety. He ate of the grapes and pronounced them first-rate table grapes, and also stating that they would make an excellent, pretty dark red wine.

The berries are large, slightly shouldered, the berry large, having a tough skin, with soft melting pulp of delicious flavor. There are usually two seeds to the berry. The berries are so attached to the peduncles that they are hard to pull off, showing that they will be an excellent

keeper. The berry is black and almost round, slightly oval in some berries. If this is not a grand addition to our list of grapes, there is one old man much mistaken. I have it growing, and the vine is strong and healthy. No cuttings or vines are yet available that I know of, but when it is offered, it will appear in the advertising columns of the RURAL WORLD.

SAMUEL MILLER.

Bluffton, Mo.

GRAPES AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Major H. G. McPike of Alton, Ill., originator of the famous McPike grape, had 24 varieties of grapes on the tables in Floral Hall at the St. Louis Fair. Of course, the McPike won the highest honors and excited much interest in those who saw it. The collection was awarded the first premium as a collection. The best five plates of table grapes were from this collection, and included the McPike, and the same is true of the best five plates for market. Major McPike was also awarded a first premium on Catawbas, Niagaras, Concordes and Brightons.

On pears he won first premium on Sheldon and Bartlett, and on peaches his first premium awards were on Elberta, Smock and Heath.

WHERE ARE THE FIG FLOWERS?

Editor RURAL WORLD: I have just received this week's RURAL WORLD, and an article on page 2 has interested me very much, "A Fig-Fertilizing Insect." I have grown figs myself, but do not claim to know very much about them, yet I have never seen a fig flower or the pollen. I had always been informed that the fig was different from other fruits in that the bloom was inside of the fig, and consequently could not be reached by insects. I would like to have an article on the question, from some one who knows all about the fig. I have grown them and watched them from the time they were small green specks on the limbs until they were ripe and ready to eat, but never have seen any flowers.

W. H. ROOP.

Johnson Co., Mo.

APPLE LEAF CRUMPLER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I enclose specimen of a something that I find on my young apple trees. Notice the cotton-like web is quite strong in fiber. I generally find a place on the twig that looks as though gnawed by teeth, and to this place the web is firmly attached, hence to the leaf. To-day I found several dark, slim worms working under a light web attached to the leaf; the leaf being still open but somewhat eaten, like samples. Being a novice in this business, I send you, hoping you may give some information through the RURAL WORLD.

O. F. GRIFFITH.

The specimens were sent to Miss Mary E. Murtfeldt for identification, which she names and describes as follows: "The orchard pest, whose habits and appearance your correspondent has so accurately described, is the Apple-leaf Crumpler (Phylla indigenella). The specimen (twigs) indicates an unusually bad attack. It is an insect that can best be kept in check by hand picking and pruning, except on nursery stock, where this would be impracticable. Unless your correspondent has a very large number of trees, therefore, it would be advisable for him to make a thorough examination of his orchard and clip off or pull off all the webbed and crumpled leaves and burn them as soon as possible, to prevent further damage this fall. The insect hibernates in its tough, little, silken galleries, in a partly grown state, and as soon as the young leaves put forth in spring renews its destructive work until full grown, which covers a period of about two weeks. In winter after the trees have lost their leaves these cases are especially conspicuous and should not be suffered to remain on the twigs to develop. The perfect insect appears in the fall and flies about for some time before the eggs are laid, as there is but one annual brood."

MARY E. MURTFELDT.

Kirkwood, Mo.

AMERICAN FRUITS AT PARIS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I enclose herewith a list of the awards to American exhibitors in the Temporary Competition in Group VIII. Horticulture at the Paris Exposition, held September 12 to 19, 1900. The fruit of the present season exhibited at that time was shipped from New York, Wednesday, August 23, in refrigeration, on the American Line steamer "New York," via Southampton and Havre. Col. Brackett reports that it reached the Exposition in sound condition on Friday, September 7, and was installed on the 10th and 11th for inspection by the jury on Wednesday, September 12, two weeks after leaving New York.

A summary of the awards to American exhibitors in the Temporary Competitions in Group VIII, to September 15, shows the following totals:

First prizes 47
Second prizes 14
Third prizes 10
Three competitions occurring September 26, October 10 and October 31, are yet to be heard from. WM. A. TAYLOR, Acting Pomologist.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.

AWARDS TO AMERICAN EXHIBITORS IN TEMPORARY COMPETITION IN GROUP VIII. HORTICULTURE, AT PARIS EXPOSITION, SEPTEMBER 12, 1900.

First Prizes: General Collection, Apples, Crab Apples and Pears—Division of Pomology, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture—Apples, crop of 1899, 54 varieties representing eight states; crop of 1900, 54 varieties, representing four States; crab apples, two varieties; pears, two varieties.

Collection of apples, crops of 1899-1900—Illinois State Horticultural Society.

Collection of apples, crops of 1899 and 1900; pears, crop of 1900—New York State Commission.

Collection of apples, crop of 1899—Missouri State Horticultural Society.

Collection of apples, crop of 1900—Howard A. Chase, Mount Pocono, Pa.

Collection of apples and pears, crop of 1900—J. Elmer Bradley, Lyons, N. Y.

Second prizes: Collection of apples, crop of 1900—F. D. Voris, Neoga, Illinois.

Exhibits of Oranges: Arlington Heights Fruit Co., Riverside, Cal.

Riverside Orange Co., Riverside, Cal.

Phil. M. Baker, Porterville, Cal.

Harry E. Fuller, Redlands, Cal.

Chas. E. Maude, Riverside, Cal.

George Frost, Porterville, Cal.

Mothers will find "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" a Real Remedy for Children Teething.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society will hold its 44th annual meeting at Farmington, Mo., December 4-6, 1900. The railroads have promised a half rate and the hotels a rate of \$1 per day. The usual premiums will be given and a large attendance and display of apples are expected. Suggestions for the meeting are now in order. Meet with us there.

N. F. MURRAY, President.

L. A. GOODMAN, Secretary.

MISSOURI'S APPLE CROP.

Walter L. Grush, who is in charge of the apple storage department of the Armour Packing Co., after a trip through the apple growing districts of Southeastern Kansas and Central Missouri, reports that in Franklin, Douglas and Johnson counties of Kansas the crop is very poor and that there are very few commercial apples to be had there. "Once in awhile," he said, "you strike an orchard that has been sprayed, which has some very good fruit, but they are so few that it won't pay a packer to spend any time there."

"I find that where orchards were sprayed and taken care of, good marketable fruit will result," said Mr. Grush. "Orchards that were neglected have nothing for their owners but poor, wormy and knotty fruit. Around Mayview, in Lafayette County, which adjoins Jackson County, on the east, there were about half a crop. I see since I left that locality they have had a severe storm, which, reports say, nearly cleaned the orchards. Down through Saline County, Missouri, there are mostly small orchards, and at Waverly there are a good many apples, but the quality is very poor. I think the best fruit this year in the central part of the state will be gathered in Chariton County, where, while the orchards are small, the apples are of excellent quality, as the trees have been sprayed regularly, and much care has been exercised in the cultivation of the fruit. Carroll County also has a very good crop, which will amount to about half the usual yield. The variety of which I speak, of course, is the Ben Davis and other kinds in those sections don't amount to much, with the exception of the Jonathon, which looks favorable for a good crop this year."

It will be noted by the above that unsprayed orchards promise little fruit, best yields being where orchards have been properly cared for. There must be a change in the treatment of western orchards. Eastern growers do not expect to raise any good fruit without spraying, and we must come to it.—The Western Fruit-Grower.

WHAT TO PLANT IN OKLAHOMA.

About a year ago the experiment station at Stillwater, Okla., collected and summarized the experience of successful fruit-growers. This summary, together with the results of trials at the station, was issued in the form of a bulletin entitled "Fruits for Oklahoma." Copies of this bulletin may be had by writing to the station.

In general, it pays to buy home-grown nursery stock and to disregard the blandishments of the man with something new and wonderful. The varieties mentioned below are reliable as preferred by many successful orchardists.

Apples: McPike, Ben Davis, Winesap, Jonathan, Ark. Black, Maiden's Blush, Mammoth, Black Twig, Cooper's Early W., Yellow Transparent.

Peaches: Elberta, Alexander, Crawford's Late, Crawford's Early, Heath Cling and Salaway.

Plums: Wild Goose, Abundance, Burbank, Wickson and Mayhew.

Cherries: Early Richmond, English Morello, Montmorency, May Duke.

Good nursery stock is of first importance, but the character of the care which is given it after setting out determines the degree of success which will be attained. Continued careful cultivation and watchful care are necessary and will be abundantly repaid.

THE PEACH CROP.

The peach crop of 1900 has been one of the largest on record, the production in New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, West Virginia and Tennessee, being double or nearly double the ten-year average; in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Georgia more than double such average; and in New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas 5 per cent more above the respective averages of those States for the last ten years. Of the more important peach growing states California, with 7 points below its ten-year average, alone reports an unfavorable condition.

The condition of grapes is above the ten-year average in New York, Ohio, Kansas, North Carolina, Virginia and Indiana, to the extent of 12, 12, 5, 5 and 4 points, respectively. It is below the ten-year average in California, Missouri and Illinois to the extent of 4 points, 6 points and 1 point, respectively.—September Crop Reporter.

THOUSANDS OF HAPPY HOMES.

If anyone contemplates a change of residence, he should not overlook the attractions and advantages of Utah. There are thousands of acres of splendid land at various points on the line of the Rio Grande Western Railway in that State. The soil is very productive and the climate is temperate. The year round. The sugar beet industry as well as fruit culture, etc., are prominent features of these agricultural districts. Send 2 cents postage for a copy of "Lands" to Geo. W. Heints, General Passenger Agent, R. G. W. Ry., Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Apiary.

EXPERIENCE IN WINTERING BEES.

In the fall of '98 I had about 25 colonies in the bee cellar in 10-frame Langstroth hives. The supers were filled with chaff and leaves. They all lived through the winter, but in the spring the combs were damp and moldy and the bees were very weak and much reduced in numbers. There was no ventilation in the top of the hives, which, in my opinion, was the cause of the trouble, says the "N. E. Homestead." My cellar was dug three feet in the ground, and the roof covered with boards, chaff and earth. I now have the cellar seven feet under ground, with poles laid across the top and covered with two and one-half feet of earth. I like this very much better. The temperature is about 45 degrees. As an experiment I tried keeping two colonies last winter in the same way, and they came out stronger than any.

BITS FROM BUZZEDOM.

Good results in queen-rearing are to be expected only when the colony is strong enough to swarm, and when honey comes in freely from the fields every day, or when the keeper feeds his bees freely. Bees do not use older larvae if younger be present, writes Mrs. Ella Hanson in the "N. Y. Farmer."

Sometimes a swarm will enter a wrong hive and be received all right, but this seldom happens. Generally the intruders are killed by the possessors of the right hive. Starvation swarms, which enter inhabited hives, are usually killed promptly. Bees prefer to build a long deep comb. They build downward in preference to sideways.

Experts estimate that an acre of buckwheat in bloom will yield 25 pounds of honey a day.

French apiarists use "glossometers," or tongue-measures, of several patterns for measuring the length of the tongue of their bees, in order to decide what flowers they can work on most successfully.

Bees crossed once with the Caucasians are reported to work red clover perfectly. If this be true, it is important, for it will add a new source of fine honey to the list.

Robber-bees may be fought with carbolic acid. This acid has an odor repulsive to bees. A mixture of it in water, sprinkled at the entrance of a hive, will prevent the robbers from entering, while the occupants of the hive will pass it on their way in and out.

BEES AND HONEY.

Beginners in beekeeping should remember that the modern hive with its eight frames is really but half a hive, and sometimes not more than one-quarter. Says "Mass. Ploughman." During winter the bees for strength can gather together into the lower story, and the rest of the hive can be taken away, but as the family increases in the spring and begins to store up honey they must have more room or some of them must move away or swarm. If we had but one good colony of bees we should want an empty hive and about six surplus boxes, each provided with frames or sections for comb honey. We would try to use the surplus boxes so that not more than one swarm would issue, and we should expect in a good season to have some of the surplus boxes well filled, and it might be that some would be filled more than once if we gave them frames and sections provided with full sheets of foundation, and stimulated brood raising in the spring by a little judicious feeding. We would thus try to have strong colonies that, by hatching, and other insects or robber bees would not molest, as we would not leave any place where they could get into hive or super excepting the regular entrance, which the bees would guard.

Now that the season of honey flow or of storing much surplus honey is over it is a good time to see what colonies need new queens, and particularly to introduce Italian queens in place of the blacks. Open the hive and take out the frames, shaking them on a sheet in front of the hive. The black queen may be easily shaken off the comb, detected, caught and caged as she runs toward the hive. The Italian queen does not shake off so easily, and it may be necessary to brush her and the bees attendant on her off the comb to the sheet, when she can be easily found. Put in the new queen in a cage with one end stopped with sugar, so that the bees may have time to make her acquaintance before they liberate her. Yet it may be well to hold the old queen in a cage until sure that the new one is all right, for in some cases it may prove that in spite of precaution the new queen will be killed, and it is better to have the old queen than none.

HOW TO FIND QUEENS.

It is always a puzzle to any but the experts to go into a hive of bees and pick out the queen. To the beginner it seems an impossibility, but when once the queen is discovered and the eye becomes acquainted with her, it will require but little practice to open a hive and secure the queen in a minute's time. We usually know about where to look for her on the combs, for she always will be found some where in the brood nest, on the combs containing brood. When we thus locate the brood nest, which is always found where the most bees are, we can perhaps guess one of two or three combs she may be on, unless the colony is very strong in brood, such as during the honey harvest, when all the combs in the brood chamber may have more or less brood in them, writes A. H. Huff in the "Kansas Farmer."

It is always safe to draw a comb from the center of the hive first and examine it carefully for the queen on both sides. Do not return this comb, but set it down beside the hive, leaving it against the same. This will give plenty of room now to handle the other combs, which may be taken out and after examination placed back in the hive, thus keeping one comb until the examination is finished. The bees usually give way to the queen in her travels over the comb, and thus she is mostly in plain view, and a circle of bees surround her, being some little distance away from her. On taking out a frame of comb and looking down over the upper edge of it, which gives a view on both sides at once, we can frequently locate her. If goods are not satisfactory, return them at once; we will return your money. It is impossible to get pure whiskey from dealers. These goods are shipped direct from the Distilling Co., which guarantees their purity and saves middlemen's profit. We are the only Registered Distillers in America selling to consumers direct. The entire product of our "Registered Distillers," others who claim to be only dealers, buying and selling, references, any Express Co., N. O. R. Ry., or any other reliable carrier. Orders from Ariz., Cal., Colo., Conn., Del., Fla., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kan., Ky., Me., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., N. D., O., Okla., Pa., S. C., S. D., Tex., Va., W. Va., Wyo., Florida must call for terms and prices. Free upon request. KELLERSTRASS DISTILLING CO., 25-27 W. 14th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

FREE WHISKEY FOR MEDICINE.

Direct from a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER. No Marks on Package To Indicate Contents. Send us your order for four bottles of ten-year Old Rye for medicinal purposes, and we will send you four bottles of ten-year Old Rye for medicinal purposes. We also have this same brand 8 years old, which we will dispose of at \$2.50 per gallon. Also give sample bottles, glass and corked with these goods. If goods are not satisfactory, return them at once; we will return your money. It is impossible to get pure whiskey from dealers. These goods are shipped direct from the Distilling Co., which guarantees their purity and saves middlemen's profit. We are the only Registered Distillers in America selling to consumers direct. The entire product of our "Registered Distillers," others who claim to be only dealers, buying and selling, references, any Express Co., N. O. R. Ry., or any other reliable carrier. Orders from Ariz., Cal., Colo., Conn., Del., Fla., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kan., Ky., Me., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., N. D., O., Okla., Pa., S. C., S. D., Tex., Va., W. Va., Wyo., Florida must call for terms and prices. Free upon request. KELLERSTRASS DISTILLING CO., 25-27 W. 14th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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We know you won't buy it, until you know something about it. The best way to get you to know how good it is, is to let you try it. That's what we do. Send Stamp for "Health" booklet, and we will send you a free sample package, that you may try it yourself. We know you will always keep it in the house, if you once try it. What fairer offer could we make? At all Drugists—10 and 25 cents.

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If, instead of sending for a sample, you send us 25c we will send you "Health" booklet, a 25c box and a handsome gold stick-pin, set with emerald, ruby or pearl, warranted to be worth double the money. Order by number. This is an extra introductory offer. Only one pin to one person. If unsatisfactory, money returned. Send now while the offer is good.

MODERN REMEDY COMPANY, KEWANEE, ILLINOIS.
(This company will do exactly as it promises.—Editors.)

hives. Queens sometimes will hide in a deep cluster of bees, but with Italian bees the queen seldom becomes excited, and frequently will continue laying eggs and going about her duties while you have the comb before your eyes. It should not be difficult at all to find a queen, for there is not another bee in the hive just like her in appearance. It is certainly very important to know just how to handle a queen after we have found her, for we may easily injure her as to destroy her usefulness. In catching the queen, take her by the wing only, and never by her body. It is best to have a little wire cage with opening at end to set right over her on the comb, and thus allow her to crawl into the cage untouched. Never allow a queen to be in a cage without some bees with her, and a supply of food in the cage. The bees prepare the food for the queen. She seldom partakes of raw food as do the other bees. A queen may be kept safely in a cage a long time, if we frequently give her a new supply of bees. These must be very young bees for old ones may attack her.

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FOUR Full Quarts. Seven Middlemen's Profits. Prevention of Adulteration. FOR thirty years we have distilled the best whiskey made and sold it. We have thousands of customers in every state and want more; we therefore make the following Proposition:

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Live Stock.

At 11—T. C. Ponting & Sons, Moweaqua, Ill. Horses.

Oct. 12—Bolin & Aaron, Kickapoo, Kan. Poland-Chinas.

Oct. 12—J. K. Alexander, Edinburg, Ill. Shorthorns.

Oct. 17—T. B. Hart, Edinburg, Ill. Poland-Chinas.

Oct. 17—Arthur H. Jones, Shorthorns, Delaware, O.

Oct. 17—Chas. Ott, Shorthorns, Hedrick, Ia.

Oct. 18—H. O. Minnis, Edinburg, Ill. Poland-Chinas.

Oct. 18—T. E. Orth, Washington, Ill. Poland-Chinas.

Oct. 20—Ed. Burroughs, El Paso, Ill. Poland-Chinas.

Oct. 21—Hugh W. Elliott, at Kansas City, Mo. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

Oct. 21—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo. Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 1—R. D. Burnham, Champaign, Ill. Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 1—C. N. Sutter, Hopewell, Ill. Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 1—G. W. Falk, Richmond, Mo. Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 1—W. P. Goode & Sons, Lenexa, Kan. Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 1—Charles Guilo, Chestnut, Ill. Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 1—W. B. Crooks, Eight-Mile, Mo. Closing out sale. Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 12—Michael Hilgert, St. Joseph, Mo. Jersey cattle.

Nov. 12—John W. Funk, Jr., Hayworth, Ill. Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 14—Hector Cowan, Jr., Paulina, Ia. Shorthorns.

Nov. 15—M. W. Winslow, Okaloosa, Mo. J. B. Goodrich, Goodrich, Kan. and E. R. Chittico, Mo. Galloways. Sale at Kansas City.

Nov. 15—S. P. Emmons, Lattrell and others, Mexico, Mo. Shorthorns.

Nov. 20—M. A. Thornton, Elliott, Ill. Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 20—June K. King, Marshall, Mo., at Kansas City, Mo. Shorthorns.

Nov. 22 and Leonard, Mo. Walter Waddell and Thomas, Lexington, Mo. C. B. Smith, and N. W. Leonard, Fayette, Mo. Herefords. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.

Nov. 23—Berkshire Combination Sale at Kansas City. C. A. Stannard, Sec'y., Emporia, Kan.

Dec. 6—American Galloway Breeders' Association, Galloways. Sale at Chicago.

Dec. 11 and 12—K. B. Armour and J. A. Funkhouser, at Kansas City, Mo. Herefords.

Dec. 12 and 14—H. C. Duncan and Geo. Bothwell, at Kansas City, Mo. Shorthorns.

Jan. 22, 24 and 25—T. F. B. Botham, Chillicothe, Mo., and others, at Kansas City.

Feb. 6—F. W. and O. B. Cain, Novinger, Mo. Sale at Kansas City. Shorthorns.

Feb. 14—Ed. Burroughs, El Paso, Ill. Poland-Chinas.

March 5, 1901—T. J. Wornell, Mosby, Mo. Shorthorns.

March 6—Abe Renick, Winchester, Ky., and E. K. Thomas, North Middletown, Ky. Sale at Kansas City. Shorthorns.

HEREFORD SALE DATES AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

Jan. 15-16—Gudgell & Simpson. Herefords.

Feb. 7—Steel Bros. and Eagle & Son. Herefords.

Feb. 8—N. E. Mosler and H. C. Taylor. Herefords.

Feb. 23—March 1—C. A. Stannard and others. Herefords.

April 24—Colin Cameron. Herefords.

Feb. 17-22—Armour and others. Herefords.

THE COMING SHOW SALE

Of Shorthorns and Herefords at Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 15-26.

Up-to-date and wide-awake cattlemen will not forget the Shorthorn-Hereford show sale that will begin next week in Kansas City, or fail to attend. Prizes to the amount of \$25,000 will be competed for by 1,000 head of the best specimens of Shorthorns and Herefords. The occasion will be one long to be remembered.

THE STOCKER AND FEEDER MARKET.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The condition of the stocker and feeder market in this territory is attracting a good deal of attention this fall. A great many stockmen are on the market now buying stockers and feeders, and only last week two men from Mexico, Mo., took ten cars of stockers and feeders from the local market to be fed on the Missouri corn and returned to this market later in the year as finished beef stock. They tell me the Missouri farmers are planning to make a great deal of money out of this phase of the business this winter. The western range stock is being taken at from \$4.00 to \$4.25. This applies to the better grade and the ordinary and medium grades go at \$3.25 to \$3.50. At these figures farmers figure on making a good deal of money both in Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa. In view of the improvement of this feature of the live stock business, hay has advanced to \$10 a ton, while it usually sells at \$8 per ton. A home market through Nebraska has been created for an enormous volume of hay and corn. The live stock business has not been so encouraging in this territory for many years as now. The stock men have plenty of money and can borrow more at very low interest.

Omaha has suddenly jumped into the lead as a market for western range stock. In former years Chicago has held supremacy in this line, but she takes a back seat now. For instance, during the month of September there were 67,734 head of grass westerns received at the Omaha market, as against 49,000 at the Chicago market. The demand all the year for both beef steers and feeders from the range has been in excess of the supply at this market. The last week of September 504 cars, 17,772 head, were received here, as against 523 cars the same week last year. Of this number, 256 cars were sent out to Nebraska, 230 cars to Iowa, 44 cars to Illinois, 10 to Missouri and 1 to Montana. For the nine months ending September 29

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any cause of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

WEST & TRUAX,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

there were shipped from the South Omaha market 187,304 stockers and feeders, as against 169,228 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of 17,586. All this vast number of live stock will come back in the shape of finished beef cattle at a handsome premium.

Stock men through this section of the west are anticipating a mild winter. They find their pastures well cured and they go into the winter in fine shape. The open range is in splendid shape. Reports to the stock yards management show the conditions to be very satisfactory for the live stock business. This applies as well to sheep and hogs as to cattle. More of the lean variety of hogs are coming to the market than at any other time in the history of the local yards. This condition has been gradually promoted by the management of the Omaha yards.

The RURAL WORLD in the past two years has contained some interesting discussions from different parts of the west on the advisability of marketing hogs before they reach the enormous fat size and the best way of feeding to produce lean hogs of medium weight. These papers have attracted a great deal of attention through this part of the west. The producers of hogs have largely profited by this sort of thing. Nebraska is to-day producing a great many hogs that could not be bought outside of Arkansas and adjacent territory up to two years ago. Nebraska farmers will reap a rich harvest next spring from their live stock.

The complete for shipping out stockers and feeders from the local market are very favorable to the men who wish to buy stock for fattening purposes and everything in the way of desirable facilities for handling stock of all classes is offered by the Omaha market. This in one way accounts for the enormous increase of this market as a stocker and feeder market during the past two years.

Omaha, Neb. G. C. PORTER.

LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS

At the Pan-American Exposition.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It may be of interest to you and your readers to know that the dates of the live stock exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition have been somewhat changed, in order that more breeders may be accommodated than was the case in the dates sent out three months ago.

The final arrangements for the exhibits in the various classes of live stock will be as follows:

Cattle—Aug. 26th to Sept. 7th.

Sheep—Sept. 9th to Sept. 21st.

Swine—Sept. 23d to Oct. 16th.

Horses—Oct. 7th to Oct. 19th.

Poultry—Oct. 21st to Oct. 31st.

Pet Stock—Oct. 21st to Oct. 31st.

Matters have already advanced far enough with reference to the live stock exhibit at the Pan-American to show that the representation in all of the various classes will be extremely large. Individual breeders by the hundreds are inquiring by letters as to the accommodations, classifications, etc., regarding this exhibit. This is true, from nearly every state as well as several provinces in the Dominion of Canada.

A complete premium list containing the premiums offered by the Exposition Company, also the special premiums offered by very many of the different live stock associations, will soon be ready for distribution, and can be had by making application to the office of Frank A. Converse, Superintendent of Live Stock, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y. Yours truly, F. A. CONVERSE, Superintendent.

INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Live Stock Exposition it was decided to get out a new form of entry blank for the pure bred breeding stock and fat classes for the Exposition in December. This entry blank is now ready and is very concise and complete. If intending exhibitors in the above classes will apply for blanks to Mr. W. E. Skinner, General Manager International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., they will receive a full supply for their entries. As each blank is for a single entry, exhibitors are requested to state how many blanks it will take to enter their stock in all the classes they intend to exhibit. The single form is gotten out to expedite arrangement, as the time is short to get out the catalog, and it is hoped that exhibitors will fill them out correctly and return promptly when it is to the management at Chicago.

This notice will change any instructions to the contrary issued from the exposition office from time to time relative to exhibitors arranging entries through their association secretaries. The date set for receiving entries is limited to November 1, instead of November 15, as shown in the preliminary classification. By exhibitors co-operating with the management of the Exposition in this manner, they materially expedite getting out the catalog.

W. E. SKINNER, General Manager.

MISSOURI TO THE FRONT.

Every loyal Missourian will feel a justifiable pride in the splendid showing made by the cattle interests of the state at the recent Iowa State Fair, says the "Live Stock Indicator." Ordinarily it is said the rule of the Missourian is, "You must show me," but the cattle ring of Des Moines furnished one of the instances where the Missourian showed other people a good many things well worth looking at. In the Shorthorn ring Mr. T. J. Wornell of Mosby, Mo., maintained a high position for the Shorthorn interests of the state, which he represented, winning many of the best ribbons in a ring composed of exhibits from fourteen or fifteen very superior herds, the cream of the Shorthorn interests in many states. In the Hereford class Mr. T. F. B. Botham, of Chillicothe, Mo., carried the honors of Missouri to a victory so complete that it should send a thrill of pride through the heart of every Missourian breeder. It was no walk over for anybody, either, for the victories he achieved were won in the face of strong competition and were triumphs over some of the best blood and individuality in the country. In his efforts to win Hereford honors for the state, Mr. Botham was ably seconded by the exhibit from the herd of Colonel C. G. Comstock of Albany, Mo., and between the two they carried away quite the lion's share of the Hereford prizes, in the face of strong competition, establishing the reputation of Missouri bred Herefords on stronger foundations than ever, in a way that should gratify every citizen of the state. The story of the winnings of these gentlemen in two of the most important

things of the Iowa State Fair is so eloquent in its praise of the breeding interests in Missouri, and of the high degree of excellence to which they have been carried, that as representatives and standard bearers of these interests the gentlemen will merit a civic crown.

There were others who added greatly to the strength of Missouri's exhibits, as those who read the report immediately after the fair will have noted, but the examples in the two cattle rings which we have specially referred to will impress the lesson which we now desire to convey, and it is unnecessary to repeat details. The lesson we would inculcate is that the breeding interests of Missouri "take nobody's dust." They should be appreciated at home as they are appreciated abroad, and yet, singular as it may appear, the magnificent Missouri herds, for which the people of the nation throw up their hats, when they are shown in the best company in the world at the cattle shows of other states, have hitherto had no adequate place of exhibition within their own state, where their superiority might be brought home to the knowledge of the people of Missouri. It is true that the last legislature authorized a state fair, but the task that was set for those entrusted with the management was much like that imposed by Pharaoh upon the children of Israel—they were required to "make bricks without straw." No appropriation to equip and maintain a fair adequate to Missouri's magnificent resources was made.

What is here said of the situation in Missouri applies also to that of Kansas, a state that has immense resources and interests that should be shown every year under state auspices, by a fair sufficiently well supported to be worthy of the great interests it represents. The future agricultural and live stock progress of both Missouri and Kansas depends to a greater extent than legislators seem to realize upon an adequate exploitation within the states of their magnificent resources, respectively. The executives, the legislators, the breeders, the farmers and the entire people of these states owe it to the interests that have been entrusted to them to cease hiding their talent in napkins. It is a religious duty to let their light shine abroad, to set it on a hill that it may be seen of all men. Great are the resources and advantages with which nature has endowed them, and great, also, are their responsibilities with respect to them. The success with which breeders from Missouri, and Kansas, as well, meet when they take their herds abroad should remind the public in both states that adequate opportunity for the exploration of these, as well as other blessings that have been showered upon them, should be provided within the state, and at the coming session of the legislature of both states a "long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together" should be made by those immediately concerned in the matter to secure from the state sufficient financial aid to provide the facilities worthy of the great interest that should be thus represented. To be thus worthy will mean to establish unusually good fairs, but, however well the respective legislatures may endeavor them, in five years they will not be in debt one cent to the public. The Missouri showing at the Iowa State Fair proved what kind of a show Missouri could make if the farmers and breeders were properly encouraged, and Kansas likewise would find itself more than repaid for the cost of liberally encouraging a Kansas state fair.

SUSPENSION OF ILLINOIS QUARANTINE.

Illinois no longer requires the tuberculin test of dairy and breeding cattle coming into the state, says the "Breeder's Gazette."

The proclamation instituting this test issued by Governor Tanner at the instigation of the Illinois Board of Live Stock Commissioners has now been revoked. Let us hope that this is the beginning of the end of these unrighteous quarantines, imposed in restriction of trade, foolish, useless and hurtful. It will be remembered with what spectacular display the Illinois Board of Live Stock Commissioners obtained the issuance of the quarantine proclamation from the Governor. They invited him to witness a slaughter of reacting cattle in the herd from which he was obtaining his daily milk supply, and amid the reeking sties and smells of the slaughter-house they pointed out to him the evidences (?) of contamination to cattle-falling, however, to present any evidence from the microscope of the existence of the tubercle bacilli in the milk from these cows. Having by such sickening surroundings and death-head representations induced the Governor to issue a proclamation laying an embargo upon live stock traffic, the Illinois Board of Live Stock Commissioners persuaded the sanitary authorities of Missouri, Kansas and other States to follow suit, so that trade has ever since been vexed and taxed by this useless and costly restriction. It will be remembered that it was the Illinois Board of Live Stock Commissioners that once upon a time declared lumpy-jaw to be a "dangerously contagious disease," and ordered an indiscriminate slaughter of every animal coming into the stock yards of this state bearing in its system any kind upon its jaw, and frightened the best-selling people from the butcher shops by its scare-head descriptions of unwholesome meat and of the unwarranted alleged transmissibility of this disease. The cattlemen of the West know that it took clubs to drive the Board from this position and prevent the unholy robbery that followed in the wake of its silly scare, but the Commissioners were finally forced to abandon their position. Now the Board has marched up another hill of disease and then marched down again.

The Governor's proclamation announces that the quarantine has been suspended pending a settlement of the constitutionality of the tuberculin act which has been successfully attacked in the lower courts. It is recently pronounced unconstitutional by Judge Pond of De Kalb County, and the Governor now lifts the quarantine until the matter can be settled by the Supreme Court. It will be highly interesting to watch the effect of this action on the sanitary boards of the states that were induced to follow the example of Illinois in instituting a tuberculin test quarantine. Of course, now that the unrestricted entry has been restored the cow trade from Kansas and Missouri will naturally gravitate toward Chicago away from the Kansas City market—a condition that the managers of that market will not be apt to view with untroubled serenity. It would seem that a beginning of a return to reason has been reached.

A GREAT ANGUS OFFERING.

Few men engaged in the breeding of that great market-topping breed—the Aberdeen-Angus—have been able to sell annually large drafts of pure bred animals from their herds.

Mr. H. W. Elliott of Ellul, Howard Co., Mo., is one of the exceptions. Last year he sold 70 animals at public auction, everyone of his own breeding, and 8 of them were sired by his great Pride bull—Polar Star. Mr. Elliott is a breeder, producing choice animals of genuine show yard quality, and selling them at public auction. He is in no sense a speculator. The cattle he offers at Kansas City, October 31, were bred by him with one exception, and that one is sired by his stock bull, Polar Star, and out of a Heroine dam, bred at Walnut Grove. Of the 50 head consigned, 46 are the get of Polar Star, and they, together with his sons and daughters sold last year, prove conclusively that Polar Star has sired "doddies" than any bull in America. The heifer, Primo, is without question the best Prime female that was ever offered publicly to American breeders. She is thick, wide, and as smooth as nature's laws permit. The famous early-maturing, show-yard Heroines will here be seen in their grand array. The heifer, Haldine, Mr. Elliott considers the best Haldine he has ever bred; while Havana and Haughty crowd closely for honors, and the bull, Hostage, is of splendid show-yard character.

A Herford bull sired by Polar Star, out of the dam El Rey (Mr. Elliott's former stock bull) is Etoria. He is bred right, is beefy and has rare, stylish finish and breed character. She will make a grand breeding cow, and the bulls Edifier and Equalizer give great promise of developing great producing qualities and maintaining in high favor this fashionable Erica family, from which they spring. The Duchess family is here represented by its grandest specimens; Lucky Duenna, Lucia are grand heifers in company, which, with the bull Le Ducher, form a trio worthy to stand for the family that the champion Black Prince of Turlington 2d in America, and numerous fat stock show champions in Scotland have rendered famous. There are also other good Duchesses included, and parties interested will do well to send to Mr. Elliott for the sale catalog which contains complete information.

STOCK NOTES.

J. P. VISSERING, the veteran Aberdeen-Angus breeder of Melville, Ill., writes us: "Three years ago I sold to Mr. S. C. Tyler, of Hamburg, Mo., the fine Aberdeen-Angus bull, Tyler's Choice. He wrote me yesterday that the bull in this time had sired him 500 calves, and although the dams nearly all had horns, none of these calves had any sign of horns, and that all were black. Tell your readers that I have on hand now extra fine Angus bulls that are ready to ship out at moderate prices."

Note Mr. V.'s new advertisement in another column.

T. E. ORTH, Washington, Ill., will sell on Oct. 26, at his farm near town, a great consignment of royal Poland-Chinas, consisting of 21 head sired by Chief Perfection 2d and 1st Am Perfection; the rest by Chief Perfection 2d and Ideal Sunshine, and out of first-class dams. This is an offering that ought to please the most particular, and then attend the sale and get some of the plums at a bargain.

JNO. A. MIDDLETON, Shelbyville, Ky., offers at public sale 40 to 50 registered Jersey cattle, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1900. Our readers who wish to buy Jersey cows, now in milk, and as good heifers as ever were sold under the hammer in Kentucky or elsewhere, can hardly afford to overlook the large and excellent lot of cattle offered in this sale. See ad this page.

THE H. H. BROWN MFG. CO., Decatur, Ill., are pioneers manufacturers of de-horning clippers. For many years their tools have been used successfully by many cattlemen. Hardware merchants should be able to furnish these clippers at any time.

GREAT ANNUAL AUCTION

OF THE WALNUT GROVE "DODDIE" PRODUCE,

At the New Sale Pavilion

Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo., Wed. Oct. 31, 1900

50 HIGH-CLASS SPECIMENS, 15 bulls and 35 cows and heifers change ownership on this occasion. The offering is chiefly the get of the Great Pride Star, Polar Star and out of the celebrated Heroine, Erica, Pride, Duchess, Jennet Mina, our Prime dams so long maintained at Walnut Grove. Send for catalogue and attend this great sale.

HUGH W. ELLIOTT,
Estill, Howard Co., Mo.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

40 to 50 Registered Jersey Cattle,

at FAIR GROUNDS, near SHELBYVILLE, KY., on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 1900.

We will sell to the highest bidder without reserve or by-bid as good a lot of young Jersey Cows, or in milk, and Heifers as ever were sold under the hammer in Kentucky or elsewhere. Included in the sale are tested Cows and Heifers out of tested dams which promise to be as good as their dams when matured; also 3 or 4 Young Bulls out of tested dams. These cattle are bred in the best Signal and St. Lambert blood lines known to Jersey breeders, and individually are first class. With fine udders and good test, and are free from defects or blemishes. Catalogues ready. For copies address,

JNO. A. MIDDLETON, Shelbyville, Ky.
T. R. WEBBER,

BLACKWATER SHORTHORNS!

F. M. MARSHAL, Prop.
BLACKWATER, Cooper County, Mo.

Head headed by the Crickshank Bull, Orange River, by Godoy. Female are of pure Scotch and pure Bates, with individual merit the standard. Young stock of both sex for sale.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS SHORTHORNS

18 Yearling Bulls and 18 Yearling Heifers, all reds, for sale, out of cows of the Kirkbrington, Orange River, by Godoy. The great sire Godoy 1870 is in the State and is bred by Chief Perfection 2d and Ideal Sunshine, Vol. 28, by Ross Gauntlett, Golden Lad by Champion of England. This blood made Crickshank famous. Come and see them, they will bear inspection. Farm joins town.

J. F. FINLEY, Crickshank, Mo.

IDLEWILD SHORTHORNS!

Special offering, 25 yearling bulls, 25 yearling heifers. Largest herd in the State and 30 pure Crickshank cows. Also some Scotch females. The great sire Godoy 1870 is in the State and is bred by Chief Perfection 2d and Ideal Sunshine, Vol. 28, by Ross Gauntlett, Golden Lad by Champion of England. This blood made Crickshank famous. Come and see them, they will bear inspection. Farm joins town.

J. F. FINLEY, Crickshank, Mo.

SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES and JACKS.

Shorthorns Scotch or Scotch Top and Bates mostly. Berkshires best blood in America and England. Stock of all ages and both sex for sale. Call on or address.

N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.

CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE!

13 Scotch and Scotch topped bulls of the low down, blocky type. One is a Crickshank Orange Blossom, one a Ramdam. Also a few choice heifers not related to bulls. Address, PERRY DAVIS, FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM, BARNES, MO.

Great Combination Sales
STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY.
UNDER AUSPICES OF
NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.
250 HEREFORDS & 150 SHORT HORNS
OCT. 22 TO 26 1900 OCT. 18 TO 20 1900



TWO GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS
600 Show Cattle 600
HEREFORDS OCT. 15-26 1900. SHORT HORNS OCT. 21-27 1900.
CASH PRIZES OFFERED \$25,000.00.
EXCURSION RATES. KANSAS CITY HORSE SHOW OCT. 21-27 1900.
FOR CATALOGUE OF HEREFORDS. FOR CATALOGUE OF SHORT HORNS. ADDRESS C. B. FIDELL, SECY. ADDRESS J. B. FIDELL, SECY. INDEPENDENCE, MO. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE!

Baron Thorndale 120,000; Duke of Devon 120,000; or will trade him for heifers. Also 4-year bulls by Baron Thorndale and out of dam by Duke of Devon and Scotch. These bulls have been in the herd since 1895, and are great milkers. Call on or address U. G. JONES, Towanda, Ill.

SHOW CATTLE AT PUBLIC AUCTION!
71st, 12d and 13d on 10 entries at Lincoln, Neb., the get of Imp. Nonpareil Victor 132873 and Grand Victor 113782. 50 head go in my sale DEC. 13, at KANSAS CITY, MO., and these winners are included and the entire offering are No. 1 cattle. Don't forget the date. 929. BOWEN, NETTLETON, MO.

YOU CAN PREVENT BLACKLEG

among your cattle by the use of Parke, Davis & Co.'s BLACKLEG VACCINE. Every calf is tested on cattle and found reliable before a single dose is put on the market. It will prevent BLACKLEG if fresh product is used, the same as vaccination prevents Smallpox in the human family. Operation simple and easy to perform. Specify P. D. & Co., and get the kind that is always reliable. For sale by all druggists. Write us for literature and full information, free on request.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan.

BRANCHES: New York City, Kansas City, Mo., Baltimore, Md., New Orleans, La., Waukegan, Ill., and Montreal, Que.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET OF ST. LOUIS.

Located at East St. Louis, directly opposite the city of St. Louis.

Shippers should see that their stock is billed directly to the

National Stock Yards.

G. G. KNOX, Vice-Pres. C. T. JONES, General Mgr. L. W. KRAEB, Asst. Gen'l Mgr.

Gentry Bros., Sedalia, Mo.

CEDAR VALE STOCK FARM.

Grand Duke of Herefordshire 1844, sired by Waterloo Duke of Cedar Vale 18000, and Waterloo Duke of Cedar Vale 3d 18000 heads out hard of pure Bates and Scotch topped, pure Scotch and Scotch topped cows of the most fashionable families.

50 Young Bulls and Heifers for sale at reasonable prices. Parties met at train. Farm 2 miles out.

TELEPHONE NO. 22.

"Pasteur Vaccine"

SAVES CATTLE FROM

"BLACKLEG"

Nearly 2,000,000 successfully treated in U. S. and Canada during the last 5 years. Cheap, safe and easy to use. Pamphlet with full particulars, official endorsements and testimonials sent FREE on application.

Pasteur Vaccine Co., Chicago.

BRANCHES: St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, Ft. Worth, San Francisco.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

OF

SHORTHORNS

To be held at my Farm, 3 miles

Northeast of

Edinburg, Illinois,

Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1900.

40-HEAD-40

Representing Pure Bates and Scotch topped families as following:—Waterloo, Sanspareil, Kirklevington, Princess, Frantic, Pearllette, White Rose, Strawberry, Matilda, Daisy; all of good standard families. There will be some extra good bulls in this sale.

Send for Catalogue and plan to be with me October 16.

Lunch at noon. Sale begins at 1 o'clock. Malt bids may be sent to either COL. J. W. JUDY or COL. H. O. CORRELL.

AUCTIONEERS COL. J. W. JUDY, COL. H. O. CORRELL.

J. K. ALEXANDER.

Horseman.



The last year of the nineteenth century saw the champion trotter The Abbot, 2:04, the champion steeple chaser, 2:04, the champion stallion race and the fastest five-year-old ever trotted.

By winning the \$10,000 stallion race at Readville last week, Crescens became twice crowned. He also has to his credit the fastest two, three, five and eight heat races ever trotted. What a record!

Borloma, 2:06, has the proud distinction of heading the list as the largest money winner in the Grand Circuit, having \$8,000 to his credit. Gers leads all drivers, with \$21,190; McHenry ranking second, with \$15,885; and Gatscomb third, with \$10,000.

The first generation of Electioneers is rapidly disappearing even in California. The Pacific Breeders' Futurity recently closed for the production of mares bred in 1900, out of 266 mares nominated, but eight were by Electioneer, and but eight were bred to sons of Electioneer.

The little Canadian mare Ione, that holds 16 or 17 track records up in Manitoba and that has been campaigned in the western circuit this season, never had a harness on until she was seven years old. She was purchased in Illinois in 1890 as a two-year-old, and has raised two colts. In one of her races this season she was separately timed in 2:06.

Some two or three winters ago the legislature of Nevada passed a law legalizing the destruction of wild horses on the range. It is now estimated from available returns that since the passage of that measure over 6,000 horses have been shot as useless cumberers of the ground, and now that the demand for range horses at that state far exceeds the supply, the destroyers are bawling the loss of over \$250,000, which at present prices the horses would have brought if allowed to live and be rounded up.

As a result of this season's bewildering performances, John Nolan has met with a compound fracture of the ankle and must be destroyed; Georgina is lame and has some bad corns, also injured a hind foot. Prince Albert had to be bled, as he was so congested in that awful fight against the head wind that opening heat at Hartford; Henry B., "corked" badly in his race wherein Annie Burns beat him, and Conner threw a curb and is lame as a consequence.

Crescens lowered the world's trotting record for stallions at Cleveland, O., October 6. His mark is now 2:04, and good judges predict that he will beat the 2:04 of The Abbot if he is given another opportunity this season. This performance is three-quarters of a second better than that made by Crescens at the recent meeting over the Empire City track. Then he lowered the 2:04 of Directum, which had stood for six years. Crescens' owner and driver, George H. Ketchum of Toledo, was also his breeder. Mr. Ketchum is one of the richest and best-known men in North-west Ohio, and has developed into an clever a remsman as there is in the world. He is, of course, a professional, but driving is more of a fad than a business with him.

The lovers of fine horses will be glad to know that the St. Louis Horse Show will be held from October 29 to November 3, inclusive, in the Coliseum, a magnificent place for the display of horses. Those wanting a copy of the price list should address John R. Gentry, secretary and manager, Insurance Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo. They may also name other persons with post office addresses, and the price list will be forwarded to them. Those having fine horses to show should lose no time to enter them, as the entries close Monday, October 15. The stabling arrangements right in the Coliseum are first-class. All stock can have stalls in the building. Some of our best citizens are the patrons of this great show, and when it is known that Mr. John R. Gentry is the manager all will be satisfied that the affairs of the show will be managed in the most upright manner. Don't forget to make the entries or to attend the show when it opens.

A lot of ringers have been caught this year, but there are doubtless a lot more as yet not uncovered, says the "Horse World." In almost every circuit one or more suspicious ones have been seen. In one of the minor circuits a horse appeared that, to at least one trainer, acted like an old timer. In conversation with his driver this trainer casually mentioned the name of the horse he thought should belong to the one-time champion, and when morning came the man and horse had disappeared and they were seen no more in that circuit, nor so far as can be learned the horse has not appeared anywhere since, under the same name. It is doubtful if more than one out of 10 horses taken out on a ringing tour win enough money to make the venture pay, but there are a lot of men who seem to want to try the game that others have failed at. About the only ones who really make ringing pay are such men as those who took Perseus to California where they raced him as Walter K. If they had been seized up correctly they have been engaged in ringing before, and care nothing for expiation. They simply change their names and go out on another tour with the intention of winning as much as possible before being caught.

Horse Owners! Use

Caustic Balsam

The Sufferer, Most Blistered ever used, takes the place of all treatments for colds, sore throats, croup, whooping cough, measles, mumps, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all these ailments. It is sold by all druggists and is the only one that is guaranteed to cure.

Sphinx (2:20), by Electioneer, is the leading sire of new 2:30 performers for the season to date with eight to his credit, three trotters and five pacers. McKinley (2:15), by Alcyon (2:17), comes next with seven, all trotters; Nutwood Wilkes, Alcantara and Guy Wilkes each have seven new ones to their credit. Onward has five new ones and now outranks Red Wilkes as a 2:30 sire, with a total of 188 to his credit to 186 for Red Wilkes, 110 of which are trotters. Onward's list includes 119 trotters, Alcantara's list contains 126 trotters and 48 pacers, a total of 174. Electioneer still leads as a 2:30 sire, with a total of 187, and only two pacers among them. The records of several of Electioneer's get are rejected by the Register Association, hence do not appear in the Year Book, but they stand on the books of the National and American Trotting Association, which are the only authority upon this question of records.

It is a noteworthy fact that Crescens, 2:04, the champion trotting stallion, in the male line represents the Hambletonian-Star cross of which Directum, 2:04, which he dethroned, was also an exemplar. Crescens' top line goes to neither of the two predominant families of the day, George Wilkes nor Electioneer, but it does go to Alexander's Abdallah, a horse that many students of breeding believe to have been the greatest progenitor of the Hambletonian family. "If the question, 'Where does the trot come from?' be asked of Crescens, his pedigree leaves no uncertainty about the answer," says "Volunteer" in "The Horse Review." "He trots because he was born and bred to, he has been schooled in the great majority of his ancestors, for generations before him, have. For half a century, often longer, his progenitors, in every branch, were selected and bred with scrupulous care with the production of trotting speed as the one end in view. To-day Crescens is their vindication."

On the subject of "ringers" "The Horseman" pertinently says: "As a rule those veated with the authority to judge the races pay no attention to the horses, other than to see that they are properly placed at the finish of each heat or punished for any infractions of the rules of racing, and the very last of the judges like the security of the ringer. If they would demand before starting the identification of every horse in the race, with whose owner or driver they are not acquainted, they would have no trouble in uncovering every illegal entry. There is not a case on record of the discovery of a ringer that does not point the way for judges of racing to follow. They have no business to take it for granted that every horse is straight. On the contrary, it is their duty to presume that every person making an entry can give satisfactory evidence that such entry is eligible to start, and to demand that it be given. Failure to furnish it would justify the ruling out of the entry involved. But until judges of races uniformly assert their authority in the premises, the ringer will continue to thrive, and the history of harness racing in the future will be filled with instances like that of Little Joker, Walter K., Small Hopes, and scores of others, and the work of the executive officers of the parent associations will continue to be ten times as great as it ought to be."

L. E. CLEMENT'S HORSE GOSSIP.

Editor RURAL WORLD: E. F. Paugh has Plano, son of Adino, 2:21, and his full sister, that he bred last spring to Antlers, sire of four new ones. In blood lines they represent two of the very best sons of Hambletonian, George Wilkes and Alexander's Abdallah—the latter coming in through his dam a McGroger. Have you noticed how proud the people are who today have stock whose dams belong to the family of this son of Major Edsall? Just think of Crescens, Grattan Boy, York Boy and the work they have done this season. Adino, 2:21, has added three new performers this season, making four at eleven years of age. Plano's oldest colts at Carthage are now yearlings. They will soon be old enough to sample, and then we can judge of him as a sire—but he can not fail of siring the very best of farm and road horses.

At St. Louis the bay mare Coinette, by Free Coinage, owned by Leeton & Son of Walker, Mo., won a record of 2:13 in a winning race. She is the first standard performer for her ten-year-old sire, and will add one more to the valuable band of brood mares now at the farm, sired by Norval. Onward, George Wilkes, Mambrino Patchen and others.

Mr. E. F. Paugh in April, 1900, bought of John G. Callison Charm, by Trusty, dam Bonnie, by Joe Elmo, 2d dam Nettie, by Blakewell's Hambletonian. The mare is now eleven years of age, and in foal to Plano. She is of the Joe Elmo pattern, and has some good ones among her foals that will live from her. The great Transylvania for 1900 has been trotted, and goes to the credit of the Beautiful Bell's family, won by the great four-year-old gelding Borloma, the fastest four-year-old gelding of the year, and equalling the world's four-year-old gelding record, held jointly now with John Nolan, 2:36, the great Prodigal gelding. The 2:36 class trotting was won by Stranger, son of Easton Wilkes, by George Wilkes. If Easton Wilkes had a dam the Year Book does not show it. Stranger started as a three-year-old May 28, 1897, in 2:40 class, and won fourth money. September 8 he won three heats in standard time, the last three of a six-heat race. His sire, Easton Wilkes, is given as a son of George Wilkes—no dam and no other standard performers. Stranger as a five-year-old won three heats in two races, and had 17 heats in standard time at the close of 1899. In the 2:30 class at Lexington last week he won the fifth heat in 2:12½. Stranger is a good horse, but it seems very little is known of his breeding, his dam being untraced.

In the 2:15 class trotting Lamp Girl, by Walker Morrill, entered the 2:15 list with a record of 2:09, and Georgiana, by Messenger Wilkes, with a record of 2:09½. The mourners, early in the season, because there were no new 2:10 performers in 1900, will observe that at least they were a little previous. If I am right, the Electioneer captured the only two world's records held by the Wilkes horses trotting, making now eight for the Electioneers to none for the Wilkes horses. Walnut Hall, a two-year-old, by Conductor, won the \$5,000 stake for two-year-olds, and the two-year-old record for the year with a record of 2:20½. Only two two-year-old trotters have ever beaten this, and they were both by Electioneer. At Dallas, Tex., the Nevada, Mo., mare by Combination, son of Ermost, showed that she was one of the good ones, and will soon add another good one to the list

that includes such good ones as Combine, 2:15½, and Hallie Harris, 2:17½. St. Louis wants to wake up for a meeting in 1901, and see that there are no counter attractions, like the Transylvania. Make a circuit with Lexington to follow, and not come at the same time. No interest has been lost in harness races, but \$500 purses at St. Louis will not bring the horses of national reputation, and it takes great horses to bring the crowds to see harness racing. St. Louis people never did turn out to any great extent, but there was a time when nearly everyone of our 14 counsils would be represented at the St. Louis Fair. The St. Louis papers say interest in harness racing is dead. Unite the St. Louis Fair with the St. Louis Horse Show, give a premium worthy of St. Louis for the best stallion, the best standard trotting stallion, and a \$10,000 stake for 2:30 trotters, and it will create almost as bad a blockade on the streets as a street car strike, and pay the city much better.

DES MOINES HORSE SHOW.

The Horse Shows always create more or less criticism. The one at Des Moines lately held was not exempt. "The Spirit of the West" says:

The recent Des Moines Horse Show has had the very desirable effect of arousing western breeders and fanciers to a fuller realization of their interests and their capabilities as well as the possibilities of the horse business. Every horseman present acquired some valuable new information. He went home with something on his mind. It gives him something to think about, and a great many of the subject he cannot but conclude that the possibilities of his own business are greater than he had ever dreamed. Many of those who were unable to attend or neglected did not care to; but having learned of the success which it has awakened, are now showing an interest and are beseeching this office with their many inquiries concerning the quality and character of the horses and the lessons most important to breeders and dealers. It is impossible for us to answer all of the inquiries that have been received. But will endeavor to answer them in a general way, and at some later date will furnish to our readers some important general and special information upon the subject of Horse Shows, Show Horses, Methods, Classification, Judging, etc. It is only too true that a great many horsemen who have devoted many of their years to their favorite pursuit, have but a general and a rather indefinite idea of the methods and plans of showing and judging horses in the ring. The following from a prominent western horseman is a fair sample of the class inquiries that we are receiving:

"Spirit of the West: Will you please state to your readers the score points regarded in the decision of the judges at the recent horse show in classes number 4 and 17."

We take it from the undertone of the inquiry that its author desires a little information other than that worded in the statement or has an interest which he does not care to divulge. Class 4 was for best standard bred horse. While the National Horse Show Association defines the word horse to mean stallion, mare or gelding, the intention here was to offer this class for stallions, and it was so limited and judged. Unfortunately the stallion owners of this section did not appreciate the value of this opportunity, and the entry list could hardly be said to include a fair representation of our best type of the standard bred horse. In this class the judges in making up the award made their aim, there being no special conditions named, to judge for the best standard bred horse of his type.

We are too well aware that the great standard bred horse cannot be said to be established as a type of horse, but there are several useful and meritorious types of this most useful breed. This made only too evident by the different types of horses shown in the class. Sir Consul, the first prize winner is a large horse and won because of his superior general symmetrical conformation, his style, manners and comeliness. His perfect showing manners and superb counting very much in his favor. He is, of course, registered as standard bred and sound, after the manner of judging breeding animals.

Sir Consul was also shown in class 17, "For Model Horse." This class was announced with these conditions: The most perfect type of horse. Beauty to count 50 per cent, conformation 30 per cent, style 15 per cent, soundness 10 per cent. Even with the aid of this scale the judging in this class was largely discretionary with the judges. The award was made to Thornton Star, the handsome Missouri saddle stallion. At the recent Iowa State Fair, Sir Consul, second. In these classes the importance of fitting horses up to show condition was very evident. While there was probably nothing in either class that could have changed the award, yet in better condition they would have made a much better showing. An illustration to make this point a little plainer might give a better idea of our argument. The horse that has been shown in the class for model horse, Sir Consul, was awarded first premium in the class for standard bred stallions over Brown Baga, purely on this point. Any horseman who has ever seen Brown Baga (formerly Brown Boy) trotting record 2:14½, will remember him as of the very highest type of the trotting bred horse. He is a handsome horse either standing or in action, of great style, action and speed, a beautiful coat, color and conformation, and to the best of our knowledge perfectly sound. He is, under the same conditions, the superior of Sir Consul. But his managers made the fatal mistake of putting him in the show ring while in racing condition. Show form and racing form are two widely different conditions, and the changing of a horse from whole general appearance. The judge who is altogether unfamiliar with the individual merits of the different candi-

dates, is not expected and will not attempt to judge a horse in any other form than that which is shown in the ring. He should not and will not make any allowance on account of a failure to show form. To many horsemen this will serve as one of the lessons of the horse show, and another year they should guard against it. It doesn't mean that beef will be classed higher than quality; but it means that the unprejudiced judge can not see that quality unless the horse be in condition to show it.

AUTUMN CARE OF HORSES.

Everyone who has ever had the care of a horse knows that he sheds his coat twice a year, says a writer in an English exchange. In the spring he lays aside his warm, heavy coat of long hair, and puts on one that is short, fine and sleek. As winter approaches this in turn is shed and his warm, heavy winter garment is again put on. We should not lose sight of the fact that the growth of this heavy coat of long hair is a tremendous drain on the vitality of the animal, and nature must be assisted without stint if the horse is to go into winter in good condition. This autumn shedding comes when the horse is kept busy at rather heavy work. We have all noticed that he is apt to lose in flesh, is low spirited and peculiarly subject to coughs, colds, and so-called "distemper." If he is not kept in poor condition now he will go into winter in poor condition, and will probably remain so. We should not forget the old saying: "The animal that is in good condition when cold weather comes, is already half wintered." The horse that is idle most of the time in winter, and has warm, comfortable quarters, can be kept in splendid condition on hay and fodder and a very little grain, provided he is in good condition when winter closed in. It is bad practice to leave horses out in the cold and storms with the mistaken notion that it toughens them. An acquaintance of the writer does this regularly. Last winter he let four horses have the run of a meadow, with an open shed and a hay stack for food and shelter. He argued that they could get some grass when there was no snow, and the cold weather would freeze out all disease and "toughen them up" for the summer. The weather last winter was equal to the occasion. It froze the diseases out of two of them, also the life. Another died shortly after work began in the spring. After frosty nights became the rule the horse should be housed at night and turned out in the day instead. We should be especially careful to keep him sheltered from the first cold storms in the autumn, now close at hand, when his vitality is apt to be below par.

With most horse owners this is one of the busiest seasons of the year, and many find it next to impossible to groom the horses as carefully as should be. An authority says that "one cloying equal to two quarts of oats." It certainly is a great aid in keeping him in condition when shedding his coat. The loose hair is irritating to the skin, and is one of the chief causes of his rubbing at this season. Besides, the friction of the currycomb is a great stimulant to the organs, removes all the dandruff, and aids a quick, healthy shedding of the coat. All this is brought about by good daily rubbing down with the comb and brush. This is always given to horses for the show ring, the race track and the fire departments of towns. But there is one way in which every one may lend a tremendous aid at this critical season, and that is in the way of extra feeding. We must not forget that all waste tissue, heat and action must come from the feed, as well as the building of the new coat. For many years it has been the writer's custom to feed more grain in the autumn than at any other season. It has been taught by long experience. No better feed for a part ration exists than new corn. It is easily crushed, the horse eats it with great relish, and it is both stimulating and nourishing. We usually give daily one feed of ground oats and two of new corn, and if fed at this time about by good daily rubbing down with the writer's custom to feed more grain in the autumn than at any other season. It has been taught by long experience. No better feed for a part ration exists than new corn. It is easily crushed, the horse eats it with great relish, and it is both stimulating and nourishing. We usually give daily one feed of ground oats and two of new corn, and if fed at this time about by good daily rubbing down with the writer's custom to feed more grain in the autumn than at any other season. It has been taught by long experience. 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The Markets

WHEAT—No. 2 red at 74½¢ delivered this side and at 74½¢ delivered to East Side.

No. 3 red at 74½¢ delivered this side and at 74½¢ delivered to East Side.

No. 4 sales at 74½¢ delivered.

No. 5 hard at 74½¢ delivered.

No. 3 hard at 74½¢ delivered.

CORN—on track—Firm. Demand good.

No. 2 mixed, 24½¢ delivered.

No. 3 mixed, 24½¢ delivered (new, 24½¢ delivered).

No. 4 mixed, 24½¢ delivered.

No. 5 yellow, 40¢ delivered.

No. 2 white, 40¢ delivered.

No. 3 white, 40¢ delivered.

OATS—on track—White 1½ to 2¢ lower, irregularly.

No. 2 mixed, 24½¢ delivered.

No. 3 mixed, 24½¢ delivered.

No. 4 mixed, 24½¢ delivered.

No. 5 Northern mixed, 24¢.

No. 2 white, 24½¢ delivered.

No. 3 white, 24½¢ delivered.

No. 4 white, 24½¢ delivered.

RYE—No. 3 lower at 64½¢ delivered.

FLAXSEED (per bushel)—Firm; \$1.57 spot.

GRASS SEEDS—Clover \$4.70. Timothy \$4.70. Redtop \$4.70. Chaff \$4.70.

CASTOR BEANS—Bid \$1.25 per lb. for prime in car lots.

PRICES ON CHANGE

The following tables show the range of prices in futures and cash grain:

Wheat—

Oct. 75¢. Nov. 74½¢. Dec. 74½¢. Jan. 74½¢.

Corn—

Oct. 37½¢. Nov. 37½¢. Dec. 37½¢. Jan. 37½¢.

Oats—

Oct. 23½¢. Nov. 23½¢. Dec. 23½¢. Jan. 23½¢.

Wheat—

No. 1 red, 74½¢. No. 2 red, 74½¢. No. 3 red, 74½¢.

No. 4 red, 74½¢. No. 5 red, 74½¢. No. 6 red, 74½¢.

No. 7 red, 74½¢. No. 8 red, 74½¢. No. 9 red, 74½¢.

No. 10 red, 74½¢. No. 11 red, 74½¢. No. 12 red, 74½¢.

No. 13 red, 74½¢. No. 14 red, 74½¢. No. 15 red, 74½¢.

No. 16 red, 74½¢. No. 17 red, 74½¢. No. 18 red, 74½¢.

No. 19 red, 74½¢. No. 20 red, 74½¢. No. 21 red, 74½¢.

No. 22 red, 74½¢. No. 23 red, 74½¢. No. 24 red, 74½¢.

No. 25 red, 74½¢. No. 26 red, 74½¢. No. 27 red, 74½¢.

No. 28 red, 74½¢. No. 29 red, 74½¢. No. 30 red, 74½¢.

No. 31 red, 74½¢. No. 32 red, 74½¢. No. 33 red, 74½¢.

No. 34 red, 74½¢. No. 35 red, 74½¢. No. 36 red, 74½¢.

No. 37 red, 74½¢. No. 38 red, 74½¢. No. 39 red, 74½¢.

No. 40 red, 74½¢. No. 41 red, 74½¢. No. 42 red, 74½¢.

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No. 46 red, 74½¢. No. 47 red, 74½¢. No. 48 red, 74½¢.

No. 49 red, 74½¢. No. 50 red, 74½¢. No. 51 red, 74½¢.

No. 52 red, 74½¢. No. 53 red, 74½¢. No. 54 red, 74½¢.

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No. 127 red, 74½¢. No. 128 red, 74½¢. No. 129 red, 74½¢.

No. 130 red, 74½¢. No. 131 red, 74½¢. No. 132 red, 74½¢.

stock not quotable.

BUTTER—In limited demand; nominally unchanged. Creamery—Extra, 22¢; firsts, 19¢; seconds, 17¢. Lard—packed—Extra, 15¢; firsts, 15¢. Dairy—Extra, 17¢; firsts, 15¢; grease, 4¢. Country—Choice, 12¢; poor to fair, 10¢. The above figures are for round lots—about 100 pounds more in Chicago in a same way.

CHEESE—Jobbing prices: Twins, 11½¢; singles, 11½¢; Y. A., 12¢; New York, 12¢; Limburger, 11½¢; Swiss, 14½¢; Brick, 11½¢.

LIVE POULTRY—Spring chickens—Average receipts, 7½¢; old chickens, 7¢; old roosters, 4¢. Old turkeys, 7¢; young turkeys, choice dressing stock, 7¢. Ducks, 7¢. Geese, 6¢. Old pigeons and squabs, per dozen, 8¢ to 75¢.

POPCORN—Last sales at \$1.25 to \$1.75 per 100 pounds on cob.

SORGHUM—Selling from 15¢ per gallon for poor to 22¢ for prime.

CIDER—Inferior sales at \$3.50 per barrel; but choice probably worth \$4.00.

BROOM CORN—In only fair demand, and prices are easy; range now at from \$2.00 per ton for common to \$3.00 for prime—exceptionally nice brush would bring more.

DRIED FRUIT—Offerings show some increase. No quotable change in values. Evaporated rings apples of good grade were steady and in demand; but market quiet on all other descriptions. Apples: Evaporated—Rings at 24¢, quarters at 24¢ to 4¢, chips at 14¢, peaches at 14¢; sun-dried—quarters at 3¢ to 3½¢; chips and peels entirely nominal. Peaches—Fancy evaporated unpeeled halves at 5¢, sun-dried at 2½¢. Sales 500 packages various kinds (mainly evaporated rings apples) at quotations.

WHITE BEANS—Hand-picked pea beans in a jobbing way from store at \$1.10—screened 5¢ per bushel less. Western at \$1.50. Greenly less. Lima beans at 6¢ per pound higher.

HONEY—Comb at 10¢ to 12½¢—fancy white clover, 12½¢; inferior, dark and broken less. Extracted and strained in barrels, 54¢, and in cans 44¢ per pound higher.

BEEWAX—25¢ per pound for prime.

ROOTS—Ginseng ranges from \$2.50 to \$3 for very small, tippy, stemmy, etc., to \$2.50 for good and 25¢ for large; lady slipper at 75¢. Seneca at 35¢, pink at 16¢, golden seal at 45¢. May apple at 24¢; snake, 30¢; black snake at 2¢, butternut, 3¢; blue flag, 3¢; skull cap leaves, 3¢; saffron bark, 4¢; wild ginger, 4¢.

LINSEED OIL—Quotable per gallon: Raw at 60¢, boiled at 60¢-1¢ per gallon less in car lots.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Summer yellow, 30¢; white, 30¢; winter yellow, 45¢, and white, 45¢.

CASTOR OIL—In lots of 200 gallons or over at 12¢ per pound for No. 1 and 10¢ for No. 2; smaller quantities 1¢ and 10¢.

BALT—Selling East Side: Medium at \$1.10, granulated at \$1.10 per barrel. Worth 5¢ per barrel more this side.

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